## LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

Another Day of Mr. Darrall and That Collectorship.

EFFORT TO FORCE AN APPOINTMENT.

How the Matthews Letters Were Held in Terrorem.

ANOTHER BULL-DOZING STORY.

The Weber Agreement Authenticated by the Notary and Witnesses.

MRS. JENKS IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1878. on that Smith, the new Collector of New Orleans, fore he was pominated; also that he had no doubt that the Returning Board's wishes deided the appointment of Smith. Seymour, nojary public, identified the Anderson and Weber agreement which it was thought Anderson had fraudulentis e document regular, and he and the two witnesses Dicks and Wilder-all testified to the signing of document by two men, one of knew to be Anderson, while the none of them knew, though they took it for granted that he was Weber. General Butter lost his emper in examining T. C. Smith, former appointerk of the Treasury, and was sharply called to order by General Cox and declared in the wrong by se chairman. On the whole it was an unprofitable day, and dull besides, except to people who like to see a witness badger counsel.

ABRIVAL OF MRS. JENES IN WASHINGTON-WHAT SHE IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY TO-A SENSATION TO FOLLOW HER APPFARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1878.

Mrs. Jenks, accompanied by her husband, arrived who has been published as having been at one time the ustodian of the letter alleged to have been given Secretary (then Senator; Sherman to Weber and Anderson, and her presence in Washington at s time is in obedience to a summons from the Poter Investigating Committee. In order to avoid publicity Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have taken rooms at a priboarding house. Late this evening, after they and recovered somewhat from the fatigue of their ong journef, they called upon Senator Kellogg at the Riggs House, but not finding him at home they proceeded to the office of Mr. Shellabarger, the counfor Secretary Sherman, and were closeted with him for some time. Your correspondent had an in-torview with Mrs. Jenks, who declined for the present to converse upon the subject of the letter or the investigation, saying that the time had not yet arject. No doubt that before long she might have scraps of information which, if printed, would afford intorsting reading matter for the public. APPEARANCE OF THE LADY.

Mrs. Jenks impresses one as a woman of shrowd esgacity, and in her conversation discovers a slight French accent, which, with her self-possession, would ead one to suppose that she has been accustomed to mix with the sprightly French population of New Orleans and is - not a novice in protecting per own interests. The expectation of the committee that she will prove a fluent witness is not justified by her prompt parrying of eading questions that would easily lend a person of ordinary habits into general conversation. Whatever Mrs. Jenks knows she will studiously endeavor to use as best pleases herself.

A SIGNIFICANT PACT. The fact that she called upon Mr. Sheilabarger so on after her arrival in Washington would also tadiman's lawyer in the conduct of her examination. Mrs. Jenks is the principal witness relied upon by the democratic members to prove the exstence of the so-called Sherman letter. The fact that she gave certain information, piready made public as early as last January, indicating her knowledge of the existence of such a letter, and that she comes to Washington to make the most of her information and the possession of important docu-ments, cannot now be cancelled by a general denial, is collateral information democratic members of the committee will undoubtedly use to perplex her, and in the less prove the great sengation of the Potter investi-

Secretary Sherman has written to say that he has a letter from Mrs. Jenks testilying that she pever saw the alloged letter from him to Anderson and Weber, and does not know of its existence. He has also told this to prominent republicans.

The Senate investigating committee, raised under the resolution of Senator Matthews, will meet at twelve o'clock to-morrow and begin its work with the examination of James E. Anderson. Darrall has to admit nobody to its sessions but representatives o the Associated Press.

PROCREDINGS OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Investigating Committee resumed the examination of ex-Congressman C. B. Darrall this

Mr. Cox expressing a desire to ask him a few quesmake a correction of his testimony of the previous day as printed. In answer to a question it appeared he said, "Up to this cate no appoint ments have been had except on the recommenda-tion of the Returning Board." The witness said he meant up to the date when he left Washington, some time in March last. Of course he knew nothing that had transpired since he left.

Q. You speke yesterday of conversations with Mr. Anderson about the period of the full efection of 1876 Let me ask you whether in those conversations Mr. Anderson at any time intimated that his protest, which has been frequently referred to here, in the slection of East Feliciana was untrue, or whether he pretenced it was false in any respect? A. It is incorrect in the, that the conversations I had were not had until the spring of 1877, when he came here to be an applicant for office; he told me at that time his protest was true and correct, and in fact he always said that, I think I never talked with him about the election

until the spring of 187%.

Q. Then were the conversations he had at any time with you based upon any theory that he had made a false protest that anybody was interested in covering up? A. No.

up? A No.

ANDERSON'S BULLDOZING STORT.

Q. You referred to the first conversations you had with Anderson about his protests as being some time subsequent to the inaggration; how long after was it? A. I had no conversations with him during the campaign or election hecouse he was not in my district at all, but in East Feilcans parish; I never saw him but once previous to the election, and that interview influenced me greatly in trying to aid the man afterward; I had been making political specences in some of my parishes along the Missessippi Kiver; when I returned I found Mr. Anderson on the boat at New Orienas, naving taken the boat above at Baton Rouge; he exhibited his coat and yest where he had been shot; I think his pocketbook or papers prevented him from being wounded, but his coat was much tors, and he told me quitte a lengthy story of his having been followed at right and an attempt made to assessmate him, and about his escape, and he exhibited evidences of the shooting; I supposed as the state time that the man was ANDERSON'S BULLDOZING STORY.

was not wounded.

Q. When you represented the parish what was about the relative strength of the parish what was about the relative strength of the parish chere? A. My majority in the parish was from nine hundred to eleven hundred; I hink in 1872 it was parily twelve hundred; that is my recollection now; it is a very large republican parish and always had been up to 1874.

vassing? A. Is my own parish, and I attended meetings in almost every ward in town during the three years.

Q. State whether from your personal knowledge of the character of the population there the party lines were so drawn that you could regard party mon as what we call reliable party men, or merely as a dritting, floating vote? A. The same vote substantially was there in 1876 as in 1872; that is, the same leaders of the republican party, and there had been no change in their sentiments; of course a good many had been killed in 1875 and 1876; I say the leading republicens who find not been killed were in the parish, but they were so completely intimidated, as Mr. Anderson informed me and as other parties oid, that they could not make speeches nor even vote; I saw several parties on the boat at the same time I did Anderson, and they all lad the same story—that so man dared say be was a republican and dared to vote the republican ticket; I was not in the parish myself during the year 1876.

A. Are you sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Anderson, general reputation in Louisiana to state what it is? A. Now, of my own personal knowledge, I would not like to ray; Mr. Anderson always lived in the city of New Orleans; while he was living down there he was very disappated, and I think his reputation was not what you call good, at least in a Northern community; it micht be called int in the city of New Orleans; think in reputation was not what you call good, at least in a Northern community; it micht be called int in the city of New Orleans; think in reputation there he was very disappated, and I think his reputation was not what you call good, at least in a Northern community; it micht be called into the draw a good deal; he told me that himself; I talked with his intimut friends there, and I think he draw a good deal; he told me that himself; I talked with his intimut friends there, and I think he draw a good deal; he told me that himself; I talked with his intimut friends there, and I think he draw a good deal; he tol

deal; he told me that himself; I talked with his intimate friends there, and I think if called upon to testify they would say his reputation there was not considered good at all.

Q. Taxing what you knew of him there and what he
did; state the view you actually took of his services
to the republican party, and the character of his supposed claims apon it. A. Up to the date of his showing me this Nasa document, there being no reason that he should state anything but facts
to me, his statement to me that these copies
of documents that the New York San obtained were not signed by him, and that he
did not know where they came from, and his Statement about the Shorman document—I say, taking all
this into consideration, I think up to the date of the
Nash agreement he served his party; I have still no
reason to doubt it, and since the date of the Nasa
agreement I think his misstatements to me when he
had no reason to make them, and the contradictions
of his statements here, with what he told me, have
led me to doubt him.

The witness was then taken in hand by Mr. McMahon and examined at great length to show his relatious with Anderson and the friendly intercourse had
with him, nouwithstanding his belief as to his bad
character.

in evidence, and it was accordingly read by the cierk as follows:

Washisoros, D. C., April 5, 1878.

My Dran Sir.—Not bearing from you I teagraphed this morniog. This afternoon I have your card of yesterday. I am very sorry to hear Mrs. A keeps of sick, and, of course, dou't leave here, as to sick, and, of course, dou't leave here, as I do not know you could do snything further. The situation is about this:—Williamson is out of the war, for Packard, wells and Anderson favor Anderson favor Anderson favor Anderson favor Anderson have no show. I sakard may got in the erdor named. Now Steele, the trovernor or Anderson have no show. I sakard may got is, but Pinchback and some other industries are against him, and the President has given no industrious that he would appoint him. Kelegg and all the Second choice, and it seems to me if M. does anything at all tam sure. Nash was up and spent userly an hour with the President least right, by appointment, and from constions asked about me it loots very favorable. The only thing and as against me is that I am a carpet.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mt. BUILTER TAKES THE WITNESS.

By Mr. Builter—When did you first see Mr. Mathows? A. When he was in New Orloans with what is called the "visiting statesmen," in the fall of 1876. That is my recollection.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him then?

A. Well, that has been so long ugo I can't tell. As nearly as I can recollect I was not introduced to him there. I never become acquainted with him till I-came here, about the 75th of October.

Q. Now, we will got along better if you answer exactly my questions. You were then barely introduced to him, and formed no acquaintance with him? A. That is my recollection.

Q. When did you next have any interview with him? A. Shortly after Congress met in October last.

Q. Who introduced you then? A. I called on Sensor Matthews either in the Senate Chamber or over at his house. I do not remember the first interview.

tor Matthews either in the Senate Chamber or over at his house. I do not remember the first interview. Q. Who introduced you, I asked you. Cannot you say nobody? A. Nobody. Q. Upon what subject did you first call upon him? A. My first interview with Mr. Matthews was when I called upon him in regard to the Collectorship. Q. When did you first make up your mind to go in for the Collectorship? A. Along in February or some time before I had seen Mr. Matthews; previous to that I called upon him in behalf of Mr. Packard, about the Collectorship; in October.

the Collectorship, in October.

Q. State in substance that interview in October?

A. Fhe interview was substantially thus—I wrote to
Mr. Matthews that, in my opinion, Mr. Packard was
much the best man for the appointment as Collector
down there, and I urged Mr. Packard's appointment; but Mr. Matthews did not seem to think he was
a proper man.

Q. Did you call upon him upon that subject more than once? A. I talked with him; called it to his

Q. Did he continue to be of that opinion during those weeks in October? A. In every conversation I had with him before the holidays recess he was of

had with him before the holidays recess he was of that opulen.

Q. Up to Christmas Day did you and he, or either of you, mention the papers? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know of the existence of some of them?

A. I knew of the existence of the Nash agreement, Mr. Anderson informed me; I had personal knowledge of the existence of that.

Q. Did you have information of any other? A. I had information from Anderson of the Weber agreement and possibly what was called the Sherman letter; I do not think that at any time I had heard of it, but am not positive.

ictier; I do not think that at all any control in the late in the

letter; I do not think that at any time I had heard of it, but am not positive.

Q. Some time between the 10th and 20th you went to Mr. Matthews? A. Yes, sir, I cuited upon him at his nouse.

Q. Repeat that conversation substantially to the best of your memory. A. It was substantially this:—That Mr. Matthews had withdrawn; that no would make no opposition to Packard; it remains in my mind that we conversed in regard to the matter of the Collectorship; that Mr. Matthews stated that be had been called on by Mr. Anderson and a suggestion made in regard to my being handy, and he had sent for me and we talked the matter over; Mr. Matthews informac me that he shad withdrawn, any opposition to Mr. Packard, and that he would be very glad to assist me if I could get such recommendations as were necessary, and he asked me what recommendations I could get, what influence I could, bring to bear; probably our conversation insted for an bodr.

Q. Didn't you write to Anderson to come and see you about your candidacty? A. I wrote him a number of letters.

Question repeated. A. Possibly.

Question repeated. A. Possibly.

Question repeated. A. Very likely I did.

Question repeated. A. Very likely I did.

Question repeated. A. I was not an exact recollection whether I wrote first or ne; our correspondence was somewhat extensive.

Q. (Interrupting the witness)—Perdon me. You were about to become a candidate for a high office under the government. Here was a drunken miserable fellow down in Louisans, or who had been down in Louisans, or who had been down in Louisans, or who had been down in Louisans, or who had the offer of service to you or you wen't so him? A. Well, sir, Mr. Anderson and myself bad had a conversation in regard to the miserable man two, you not destruced, hind got a corrupt agreement to have the application, don't you know whether the suggestion came from him or from mo, or yet been unreaded, and you were about to make the application, don't you know hit is a point you with the had been ended to the offer should t

Q. Which document did he tell you be gave Harlan on your recollection, the original or the copy? A. The original.

Q. Didn't you say to him, "What on earth did Harlan want of that?" A. I don't recollect our conversation; I cannot give the words I used, but I expressed much surprise that Harlan wanted that document.

Q. In answer to that surprise, what did Mr. Anderson say? Let me help you. Didn't he say, "Why, Harlan promised if I would give it to him he would help me to got an office, or words to that seffect?" A. The effect was, of course, that Mr. Harlan and Mr. Matthews would secure him an office.

Q. Did you express any surprise to Anderson that after Matthews and diarian had been informed that he had made a fraudlent agreement with Nash and a laise protest that they should have promised to give him an office? A. I have no doubt I did.

Q. Do you remember so? A. Certainly.

Q. I guess I can. Did he not say he was employed by Matthews to watch the Packard people for him? A. No; I didn't hear of it.

Q. I didn't surprise you that Harlan wanted to consult this man? A. My recollection is that I supposed he wanted him for the purpose of consulting in regard to the office.

Q. You were surprised that he wanted to give him an office, but not surprised that he wanted to give him an office, but not surprised that he wanted to consult this man? A. My recollection is that I supposed he wanted him for the purpose of consulting in regard to the office.

Q. You were surprised that he wanted to consult him about the office? A. That is about the lides.

Q. Now, then, you had learned from Anderson that he had got a letter that you thought a very strange one, and you had learned of a corrupt agreement with Nawn? You had learned to hat he had got a letter that you thought a very strange one, and you had learned to he had got a letter that you thought a very strange one, and you had learned to he had got a letter that you thought a very strange one, and you had learned to he had por de letter that you thought a very strange o

count of his having these documents.

Q. And you expected to get into office upon the fears of the administration, through some of its principals of the administration, through some of its principals of attaches, of the jubication of these documents?

A. That was one of the means.

Q. That was one of the crutches you were to walk on?

A. Certainly.

Q. Whether the right bower or the left bower we won't say now. As the record shows, you worked up to the best of your ability that right bower? A. Certainly.

to the best of your ability that right bower? A. Certainly.

Q And now, sir, do not you believe you failed because of copies of this matter had got out; on your conscience was that not it? A. In my opinion either myself or some other party suggested by Andorson would have been appointed, but for the fact that it was known that copies of these documents were in the possession of other parties, and that they were virtually public property.

Q It these documents had not been published you would have been wilting to have owed your election to the efforts of a perjurer and a blackmailer with false documents as collector at one of the principal offices? A. You have stated him to be such.

Q. You yourself stated it now. A. Not of my own personal knowledge.

Q. You know the man to be corrupt, you believed his afficient to be false, you know his acquaintances would say he was a drunkard and you know that near, these documents for this purpose was simply blackmailing? A. Certainly.

Q. Then have not you stated all that I have? A

using these documents for this purpose was simply blackmailing? A. Certaisty.
Q. Then have not you stated all that I have? A Substantially.

Substantially.

Q. Then we don't substantially differ; and you were sorry you tailed? A. Naturally. (Laughter.)

Q. You were not surprised to find Mr. Anderson a messenger from Matthews to Harlan? A Not at all,

or Q. You knew Mr. Matthews knew him to be just what you did, except at to what his friends thought of him? A. I think he was generally well known to Mr. Matthews.

Q. On the 19th of April you had learned that your cake was generally reason to the work of the second tearner was up—in old Saxon "your cake was

iorima ion as to that telegram; I cannot explain that telegram.

Q. Lot me see if I can help you; you had just been beaten; were you not just as well satisfied then to have the papers published? A. Oh no, sir; I had no such idea as shat; not at that time.

Q. Afterward you teld him he had better pitch in?

A. There is but one explanation I can give you as to that telegram, for I am positively certain? we sha documents previous to the letse of April; about the time the appointment was made, and a few days believely letter and had signed my name to the telegram, Anderson having a better acquaintance with me than with Mr. Packard, though he was well acquainted with both of us; that may explain the matter.

Q. But Packard was beaten before you began, and you wanted to autagonize him. You were beaten and Packard, too, by the 19th of April. How do you explain that Packard was ted the papers? They were no longer a reason for his appointment? A. I have given the best recollection I have.

Q. Now, then, when you saw the papers, they dim't seem to you to be of any consequence? A. Well, I would consider the letters of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Sherman, if the originals could be produced, as important documents.

TESTMONY OF THE NOTART FUBLIC.

William H. Seymour was sworn and examined.

TESTIMONY OF THE NOTARY PUBLIC.
William H. Seymour was sworn and examined.
By Mr. McMahon—Where do you reside? A. In
ew Orleans.

y Mr. Monaton—representation of A. I am a notary public commissioner of deeds; I was appointed in 1866 confirmed in 1867.

Were you acquainted with James E. Anderson? Were you acquainted with J. A. Q. Weber? A.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with J. A. Q. Weber? A.
No, sir.
Q. There has been a paper produced before this
committee which seems to have your name and seal
attached; please look at it and see whether you can
identify your signature and sesi. A. (Alter looking
at the paper referred to) Yes, sir; that is my signature and spai.

at the paper referred to) Yes, sir; that is my signature and seal.

Q. State anything you know about the execution of that paper, if you know anything further than by seeing your name there. A. This document was seen to before me at the date it purports to be given by Mr. Anderson and some other genticman who was with him.

Q. Did you know the other person who was with him.

Q. Idd you know the other person who was with him?

A. No, sir; I did not, only from the introduction at the time.

Q. How was he introduced? A. He was introduced by Mr. Anderson as Mr. Weber.

Q. Did you know whether or not it was Mr. Weber?

A. I did not; I knew the witnesses, Mr. Dicks and Mr. Wilder; they are claim agents or attorneys, residing in New Orleans, and have been there for several years.

thing that would appear ridiculous or non-professional; I said to them:—

''Have you made oath that you would kill General Gram, or unything of that kind?'' I recollect that distinctly, because it was the first time I remember a decument of that kind being presented to me when the contents wore not divuiged, although as notary I receive a great many wills where I know nothing of the contents, but simply indorse my name on them.

Q. It is not an ususant thing for a notary to administer an oath without looking at the contents of the paper? A. No, sir; I saked these gentlemen if there was anything in the paper that would create any trouble or make me appear ridiculous, and Mr. Anderson said no, there was not.

An extended examination followed to test the recollection of the witness and the authenticity of the document, without eliciting anything new.

Mesers, Wilbur and Dicks, the witnesses to the Anderson-Wober agreement, were sworn and testified to the genuineness of their signatures, and that the paper was signed by two men, one of whom was Anderson and the other represented to be Weber.

Thomas C. H. Smith a late Approximent Clerk of the

Thomas C. H. Sinita a late Appoinment Clerk of the Treasury was next called, and produced the following letter:—

Treasury was next called, and produced the following letter:—

MATTHEWS, RABBET & MATTHEWS' LAW OFFICE, MATTHEWS, CONNER FORTH AND VINE STREETS.

JUNCTIONALL, JUNE 22, 1878.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your lawer of the 20th. First, no one is under my obligation to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Battimore, lie told me be was satisfied. If he user not choose to take what you choose to offer, drop him. I promised nothing except to do what I could to nave bim reasonably provined for. Second, as to Mclirath I cannot speak definitely, because I do not knew the salaries paid. Of course, if he enters the service for the first time, no ought not to expect the highest grade. Do for him the best you can under the circumstances. Yours truly.

By Mr. Butler—Q. How long since you were summoned to come here? A. About twenty minutes ago; since I have usen in this room.

Q. Where were you when you were notified to come here? A. I was standing just here.

Q. That is, you were notified to come here atter you got here? You came on your own account. Then you sert of volunteered yoursell into the room!

Mr. Cox objected to any imputations being east upon the wincess as entirely uncalled for and improper, and asked the chairman to rule that it was not a proper method of dealing with witnesses under such circumstances.

Mr. Gox—I wish to say here that when a person of respectable character comes before a committee he should be protected from insuli.

Mr. Cox—I wish to may here that when a person of respectable character comes before a committee he should be protected from meult.

After further spirited discussion between Mr. But for and Mr. tox the examination of the witness was resumed, and he testified generally as to his search for papers and lotters in regard to the appointment of Mr. Anderson.

The committee then adjourned till te-morrow morning at ton o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Light on the Expenses of the Louisiana Commission.

ONE OF MR. GLOVER'S DISCOVERIES

An Unsuccessful Effort to Make the Government Pay.

OF POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Presidential Title.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1878. THE POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS GOING ON-

COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION Political assessments are called for in all the d partments, and, so far, but one Cabinet Minister has told his clerks that they may pay or not, as they choose, but that no harm shall come to them if they letter to a clerk, published this evening. It was expected by some people that the President wou'd make a general declaration on the subject to reassure the poorly paid clerks in Custon but he has gone off to West Point. Once tu a while : head of a bureau refuses to allow his clerks to be levied on, but this is regarded as a venturesome business and receives no public approval from the admin

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION AND HOW ITS EXPENSES WERE PAID-A DISCOVERY BY MR.

Mr. Glover, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, has discovered that the money to defray the expenses of the special commission which went to Louisiana to settle the dispute between the Nicholls and Packard governments was orrowed from the First National Bank of New York. Mr. Glover has gotten hold of the document relating to this transaction. In the first place there is a lotter from the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Conaut, requesting the bank to advance th loan and premising to repay it out of a deficiency to be obtained from Congress. Mr. Conant asks the use of the money for the public good. He says in his letter that the purpose is to settle the trouble in Louisiana, harmon ize matters, testore peace and put an end to sectional iceling. For these purposes he asked a loan o \$5,000. The money was advanced and placed to the partment, who was detailed as disbursing officer for the commission. Powers accompanied the commission to New Orleans and paid all its bills, drawing drafts on the First National Bank of New York, which were cashed by the Sub-Treasury in New Orleans. At Secretary Sherman's request stenographer was detailed from the Interior Departcommission, and messengers and clerks were lurnished from the Treasury Department. These men they drew their regular pay from the governmen while they served the commission, and that their expeases were paid out of the \$5,000. A de-lailed account of the expenses of the commission is among the documents. It shows that the hotel bill of the party amounted to nearly \$2,000, and that \$1,000 was set apart as compensation for the Commissioners. The expenses of the Commissioners to and from Washingtempt was made to get a deficiency allowed by the House, but the Committee on Appropriations Sherman wrote a note to Senator Windom, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, urging the passage of a deficiency bill. Mr. Glover has subposnaed the officers of the First National Bank, for the

THE DUTY ON SUGAR-ACTION AGREED UPON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE. It is likely that the vexed question of the rate of duty to be imposed on sugar will be settled so far as the Ways and Means Committee is concerned at the meeting of that committee to-morrow. Large and influential deputations of both the leading branches of the sugar interest have been heard daily by the committee, the members of which intend to hold an executive session in the morning to agree upon the bill to be reported to the House. The present system of ad valorom duties will be wholly done away with and two rets of specific duties imposed The committee is agreed upon so much and has advised both importers and refiners to compromise upon standard below No. 16 as the dividing line of the two duties. The refiners do not wish this line to go above No. 13 and the importers are anxious to fix it at not less than No. 16. The im pression now is that the committee will settle upon No. 14 or No. 15. The duty on sugar under and up to the agreed upon number will be two and a half cents and on sugar of higher grades three and a half or four cents a pound, most probably four cents. In the absence of a tariff bill the matter may take the shape of a joint resolution to insure early action by both

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1878. THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE-ITS REPORT AND ACTION THEREON DEFERRED.

The House Judiciary Committee, in order to afford their chairman, Mr. Knott, an opportunity to prepare his dissenting views on the resolution which was adopted by a vote of 8 to 1 yesterday, concorning Mr. Kimball's bill, &c., agreed this morning to postpone action upon the question of adopting the report which has been drafted by Representative Hartridge, to accompany the said resolution until next Friday. -the report will briefly present a legaargument in support of the resolution, which, as heretofore intimated, discloses that there is no con stitutional power in Congress or the courts to raise or reopen any question of the Presidential title after the result of the election has been declared by the two houses of Congress. The report as drafted by Mr. Hartridge takes the ground, however, that all matters of alleged fraud should be theroughly investigated so that wrongdoers may be exposed to public reprobation and the truth of history vindicated. Two or three republican members of the committee ray they will not susscribe to this portion of the report unless it be divested of any possible implication that they consider the election of Hayes and Wheeler was procured by frauds, their view being that if any frauds were committed the balance of profit through out the country accrued to their political opponents. THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND-THE GOV-EBNMENT OF JAPAN TO IE PAID THREE-

QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The sub-committee of the House Committee or Foreign Affairs, of which Representative Schleicher, of Texas, is the chairman, appointed to consider and ary last in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, authorizing the President to reserve from said fund the sum of \$125,000, to be distributed among the claimants, has completed its duties and submitted a report, which, after reviewing the condition and history of Japan during the eventful period of its tracal tion from entire seclusion to its entrance into the circle of enlightened nations, concludes as follows:--

that we cannot, consistently with the honor and character of our nation, refain possession of this amount of money, which our government has never feit justified in covering into the Treasury, and which we, at least, hold as Mr. Neward said, for "no substantial equivalent," The history of our intercourse with a nation which promises to be for long years more than ordinarily friendly and can, by increased commerce, be made mutually advantageous, should not be marred in its first chapters by an act of great injustice on our part. In regard to the provision made in the bill, under consultation for a donation to be made out of the accumulations of this fund to the officers and crew of the woming and the families of those who were killed, the committee are of the opicion that, although under existing law they are not entitled to prize money, yet their complications and crew in the surface of the opicion that, although under existing law they are not entitled to prize money, yet their complications and the few men from the Jamestown who served with him on the Taking are for the same reasons entitled to similar consideration. The amount received by the United States was \$785,000. The payments were made in gold by Japan, and invested by our state department in our bonds, which were purchased at their market value. The result is a considerable accumulation, making a special found on hand that has never been covered into the Treasury, which amounted on Jane 1, to \$1,500,821 69; adding two per cent interest from the dates of payment by Japan of the various instalments of the indemnity to the 1st of Japans, as proposed, there will remain a surplus of \$410,380 42, sufficient to cover the conation proposed to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Takiang and leave a balance of \$258,380 42 to be covered into the Treasury. The committee therefore report, and recommend the passage of a bill as a substitute for the bill referred to it, the studstance of which as 610 ways:—

The President is authorized to pay to the governmen

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE IN-

TERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE. The President sent a message to the House of Ropresentatives to-day enclosing a communication from he Secretary of State with reference to the International Monetary Conference, and recommending an adequate appropriation for the Commissioner attendng the Conference on the part of the United States. The Secretary states that the following named countries have formally accepted the invitation to take part in the Conference :- France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Russia and Switzerland and that Austria, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain have the subject under consideration. The mes-sage was referred to the Committee on Appropria-

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PELUVIAN MINISTER. The luneral of the late Peruvian Minister took place to-day from St. Matthew's Church and was largely attended. Secretaries Evarts and Schurz and Postmas ter General Key, the foreign Ministers, members of Congress and army and navy being among those

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1878.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate : ting a letter from General E. O. C. Ord, commanding difficulty of obtaining information so as to enable or forces to follow raiders, and recommending an apprepriation for the erection of a telegraph line along the Nucces River. The Secretary approves of the recommendation of General Ord, and asks that an oppropriation be made for that purpose. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and a large number of no gen-

eral interest were passed.

The Senate agreed to the amendments of the Comnittee on Claims to the bill last named, providing that the time of taking evidence and of submi claims for decision in cases now panding before the extending the term of office of the Commissioners of Claims until the 10th of March, 1830, provided that casins that the folio or Arich, 1830, provided that to extend the time for fling claims before the said commission, or to callerge its jurisdiction or to authorize the fling of new claims.

On motion of Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., the Senate concurred in the amenument of the House of Representatives to the bill regulating the appointment of cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers, and it was passed.

Messra. Davis of Illinois, Blaine and Thurman were

appointed the conference committee on the part the Senate on the bill providing for the distribution of the award made quier the Convention of July 1868, between the United States and government Mr. VOORHERS, (dem.) of lad., presented a potition of Peter Cooper, of New York, praying for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act and remonstrating against the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief shall have been passed. Referred to the Committee on Vinance.

THE DEVICIENCY BILL, The Senate then resumed consideration of the un finished business, being the Deficiency Appropria tion bill.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., in charge of the bill, said, as it came from the House of Representatives, it appropriates \$5,663,215.55. The Committee on Appropriations reported is to the Senate without amendment and he saked the Senate to stand by him and pass the bill as it came from the House.

The bill, having ocen read, was passed without amendment, and now goes to the President for his signature. signature.
The Senate then resumed consideration of bills on the calendar.

House determined the resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law having been reached on the carendar, with the adverse report thereon by the Committee on Education and Labor, several Senators objected to its present consideration.

Mr. SPRNEKR, (rep.) of Ain., inevest to suspend the further consideration of the calendar and proceed with the consideration of the calendar and proceed with the consideration of the joint resolution in repart to the Eight-hour law. Agreed to—yeas 24, mays 23—as follows:—

to the Eight-hour law. Agreed to—yeas 24, nays 24—as follows:—

Yeas Messes, Bruce, Burusido, Cameron of Pennsylvania, David of Hinels, Dawes, Laton, doar, Ingain, Jones of Fordad, McAllian, Matthews, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patiarson, Pinmb, Rollins, Marthews, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patiarson, Pinmb, Rollins, Marthews, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patiarson, Pinmb, Rollins, Nargent, Spencer, Burman, voorbee and Walleign—24.

Nays—Nesses, Anthony, Bailey, Bayard, Booth, Coke, Dennis, Dorsey, Eustia, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Keenan, Kirkwood, McCreery, Maxey, Merrimon, Mongan, Morrill, Sanisbury, Teller and Withorts—23.

An extended debate followed, during which the important late was elicited that all the Senators speaking on the measure, whether in favor or opposed, were in entire ay impath with the workingmen.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Earon, (dem.) of Conn, sale the resolution would read to a more extended, discussion, and he therefore moved that ha further consideration be posiponed offit December next. Agreed to—yeas 31, hays 25—as follows:—

Yeas—Messes, Anthony, Armstrong, Bailey, Bayard, Bouth, Butler, Christiancy, Cockrett, Coke, Dennis, Dorsey, Keton, Eustis, Gorden, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Johnston, Kersan, Kirkwood, Lamar, Mctferey, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Morrill, Raisson, Sanisbury, Teller and Withers—31.

Nays—Messes, Blaine, Bruce, Buruside, Cameron of

Merrimon, Morgan, Morrill, Rausom, Saulsoury, Teller and Withers—dl., Nays—Messra, Blaine, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Dawes, Ferry, Hear, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kellegg, Meronaid, acMillan, Mitchell, Oglesby, Paddocs, Patterson, Planth, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, Spencer, Voorhees, Wadleigh and Windom—25.

Sargent, Saunders, Spencer, Vourhees, Wadleigh and Windom -25.

On motion of Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lowa, the select committee to inquire into slieges irands in Louisiana under the resolution of Mr. Matthews was authorized to sit during the assistion of the Senare.

The Schale then recumed consideration of bills on the calendar, and the Senare bill to regulate the hours of labor, also reported adversely from the Committee on Education and Labor, was also postposed until December acts without further discussion.

A number of bills were passed, and the Senate then, on motion of Mr. Cousling, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were reopened, at a quarter past six, adjourned.

WARRINGTON, June 12, 1878. The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Wilson, of West Virgints, Mr. Coslmers, of Mississippi, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, as conferces on the part of the House

on the Mexican Award bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair) on the Sunary Civil Appropriation bul. Mr. Gippings, (dem.) of Texas, offered an amend

ment appropriating \$40,000 for the Post Office at

Austin, Texas. Adopted-78 to 73. Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ind.; offered an amendment to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to use a steam evenue vessel for the protection of government inerests in Alaska, provided that all mail matter for

Ainska shall be carried by that vessel. Adopted. MR. RELLEY WANTS NO MORE BONDS. The section in regard to engraving and printing naving been reached, Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment, providing that no money herein appropriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, sein ing or otherwise disposing of bonds or other securities of the United States for the purpose of bringing about or providing for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Hatz, (rep.) of Me., raised the point of order

the country, which was piedged that the national debt should not be intereased.

Mr. Hall vid not desire to reply. There was nothing to reply to.

The Chair overruled the point of order, as the amendment was in order, insamuch as it was in the interest of economy.

Mr. Ewing, (dem.) of Ohio, offered as a substitute an amendment previding that no United States bonds shall be hereafter engraved, issued or sold under the provisions of the Resumption act.

Mr. Hewing, (dem.) of N. Y., raised the point of order against the amendment, and the point was sustained by the Chair; but Mr. Ewing, by decreasing the appropriation made by the bit in a nominal degree, and attaching his amendment thereto, brought it within the rules.

Mr. Ewing explained that the Funding set limited the amount of the four, four and a baif and five per cent bonds, and the issue of those bonds had been substantially exhausted. But the Resumption law suinorized the Secretary of the Treasury to use those bigs interest bearing bonds ad infinition for the purpose of carrying out the Resumption law. There was no limit on the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, if the Secretary of the Treasury and sold enough of those bonds, as he had stated to the Committee on Banking and Currency, he (Mr. Ewing) was in favor of taking from him the power to sell more. He would not leave the credit of the nation in the direction of one man. The Secretary had son \$120,000,000 of bonds for resumption purposes and had added \$120,000,000 to the interest bearing debt. That was rejected—89 to 105.

Mr. Stephans, (dem.) of Ga., moved to increase the appropriation for the Signal Service from \$325,000 to \$350,000.

He spoke of the importance of the service, which last year had saved more than \$20,000,000 to property and a nerge number of tives.

The amendment was adopted—100 to 40.

Appropriation for the Signal Service from \$325,000 to \$450,000. He snoke of the importance of the service, which has year had saved more than \$20,000,000 in property and a infue number of lives.

The amendment was adopted—100 to 40.

Mr. Claker, (doin.) of N. J., offered an amendment providing that the enlisted force of the Signal corps shall consist of 150 sergeants, 30 corporals and 270 privates. Adopted.

Mr. Schleicher, (dem.) of Texas, moved to increase the appropriation for the construction of ministry tolegraph lines on the Southwestern frontier from \$20,000 to \$40,000. Adopted.

Mr. Phics, (rep.) of lowa, moved to amend the section in regard to the Rock Island Arsensi, by making further appropriations as follows:

For repairs to shop "F." \$90,000; for repairs to shop "G." \$100,000; for repairs to shop "H." \$40,000; for machinery, &c., \$25,000. The amendment was adopted—102 to 58.

Mr. Banning, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment for the sale of the Waterwiset Arsensi, in New York, and Waterlown Arsensi, in Massachusetts. Defeated. On motion of Mr. Thomsson, (rep.) of 12 a., the paragrap providing for the sale of the arsensis at Philaburg, Pa., and at Pikosville, Md., was stricken out.

The committee then rose.

The Spraker laid before the House a message from the President recommending an appropriation for the Commission on the part of the United States to the International Monetary Conserence. Referred.

Mr. Willis, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of H. K. & F. B. Thurber and about one thousand others, remonstrating against a reduction of tax-backs to those who have already paid duties, equal to depreciation arising from requestion. Referred.

The Bouse then, at hall-past lour, took a recess, the

THE CAMDEN MURDER.

THE ACCUSED MURDERER-CORROBORATING THE EVIDENCE OF THE ACCOMPLICE IN THE

CAMDEN, N. J., June 12, 1878. To-day's proceedings in the great murder trial were not as startling or as sensational and dramatic as during yesterday, when Graham, the accomplice of Hunter, recited in his forcible and straightforward manner the details of the conspiracy of the murder. Graham's evidence of yesterday was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but was unshaken in its

PINDING THE BODY OF ARMSTRONG. After Graham was released by Mr. Robeson the prosscution put their second witness on the stand. He was Frank Bowker, aged nincteen, of Tabernacie, N. J. He was at the house of Charles Pidell, No. 508 Vine street, Camden, on the night of the 23d of January, and was one of those who discovered Mr. Armstrong dying on the sidewalk where he fell in front of Mr. FidelPadeer Ford W. Davis, whom the murdered man was on his way to see when he was assaulted. The next witness was John W. Julier, who also lived with Mr. Fideli, at

No. 508 Vine street, Camden. Charles Fideil also testified to seeing the body of Armstrong on the sidewalk.

WHAT AN EXPRESSMAN BAW. David Barton, of No. 523 Spruce street, a Camben expressman, testified:-I am employed by Mr. Shaw to drive an express wagon; on the 23d of January 1 Cooper's Point -making three deliveries; I started on my last delivery that evening, about six o'clock, from Camden I had several packages to deliver; I first went to No. 311 Birch street, the fourth efreet below Vine; after leaving two boxes there I drove to No. 516 Vine street, Mr. Russell's, to leave two dozen bottles of porter; I was there fifteen or twenty minutes, having to take the bottles down to the collar and collect the empty ones; as I drove up I saw two men waking toward Sixth street; I heard no voice or scuffling; as I was coming back from Russell's house, by way of Main street, I saw some people carrying a body into the drug store of Mr. Justice; I did not stop to inquire about it, but drove on.

nome people carrying a body into the drug store of Mr. Justice; I did not stop to inquire about it, but drove on.

In cross-examination by Mr. Thompson the witness stated that be first saw the two men on Vine street as be was getting out of his wagen to go into Russell's; he merely glanced at them, and did not see that the prisoner was one of them; they were men of about his size, five feet ten inches.

Questioued by Mr. Robeson, the witness said the men were waiking by the ceilars; he saw a light in the cellar of Mr. Russell's house.

A ROY'S TESTIMONY.

Charles E. Tucker, a boy of littleen years, living at 512 Vine street, Camden, testified:—i remember a man's body being found near Mr. Fideil's house last January; I hears of it the bight it was found, when I went to Mr. Justice's drug store to get a note changed; I was in the cellar of our house that evening after supper; my brother was with me; we were fixing a vise; we had a light on the work bunch; indice go out to go to the water closed in the back to the yard; while in there I heard somebody bailbo; I might have been on Fifth street or on Vine street either; when I came back to the cellar I took my brother of it; I saw blood on the sidewalk that might in front of the next house; I saw a ring like that fierrale of the hammer shown]; my lifthe sister had it; she found it and brought it into the house.

In cross-examination by Mr. Thompson the boy said that the noise he heard he though it was a drunked man; could not fix the time when it was.

OTHER TESTIMON.

William Braddock, a clerk in the drug store of R. S. Justice, Fifth and Em streets, recollected the even of January 23; a wounded man was brought there by Mr. Fideil and Mr. Julin at ten minutes before seven. The winess then described what was done, cofroborating Mr. Fideil's story.

Mr. Fideii and Mr. Juliin at ten minutes before geven. The winees then described what was done, cofroborating Mr. Fideii's story.

Peter King, residing at No. 325 Mickle street, a night watchman, lestined that he went on duty at seven originates of the night of January 23, and was at the drug store when the wounded man was there; was sent to Mr. Armstrong's residence by Officer Miller to notify the lathity of the wounded man as soon as his identity was discovered; he returned to Camden with young Mr. Armstrong and his uncle in a hack; when they reached the drug store he helped to put the wounded man into the wagon in which he was brought over to Faitadelphia.

An adjournment was taken until to-marrow morning.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

The Supreme Grand Lorge of the Loyal Orange Inthis city. Delegates were present from almost every State in the Union and also from Ireland, Capada, Austrates, England and Scotland. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the session and the Order throughout the world was reported to be in most prosperous condition, absucially and numericelly. An important resolution was adopted by the lodge, indersing the platform of the Order of Amerilodge, indorsing the platform of the Order of American Union lately agreed upon by that Order, and a series of resolutions was passed pledging the Orange Order to uphold civil and religious liberty, to protect the public schools and prevent in all legal ways the granting of school moneys for sectarian schools. The lonowing officers were then elected—Robert Burns, Pennsylvania, Supreme Grand Master; Joseph Willen, New Jersey, S. D. G. M.; A. Juid Morris, S. G. Secretary; John Dougherly, S. G. Teasurer; Rev. Thomas Cooper, Pennsylvania, S. G. Chapiana. A reception was tendered last evening to the Grand Lodge delegates.

George W. Lake, the man charged with incest, was again arraigned before Judge Wandelt at the Formbe yesterday, but owing to the illness of the victim ne examination was had. The prisener still protests
that the young woman is not his daughter, but an
adopted daughter. Her condition at the Chambers
Street Hospital, where she now hes, in counidores precarious, puerperal lever having set in.